Businces Notices.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.-It is an Process Fars Saves and Valk's Parent Divilex Powers and Valk's Parent Divilex Brackers West or South, to school store to be in every respect the contagent, and only related actions article extant. Address Wise W. Bacca, Von-Haven, Coun.

GENTLEMEN'S HAYS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS The combinated excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for companions went produces it meetful for us only to annuance the generative some for Narch, INS. LEARY & Co., Leaders and between our Fachion for Gents, Hats, Aster House, Broadway.

Whe is it that "KNOX" the spots off the hattere! Now other than our resend on the carroer of Broadway, and Fulton at. We have known him for a long time, and feature and that the enterprise, liberality, superior taste and increase at that the control of the Control of the Market when of the Barbers.

Spring styles Gentlemen's and Children's HATS Case of every description. The ladies are invited to ex-tract of every description. The ladies are invited to ex-tract of every description of Children's STRAW Goods. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

The manifest superior excellence of ESPEN-te sures Hars, at \$55s, ever those sold in Broa lway at \$4, a can established fact, and a highly fifteeing to himself, and a real bose \$6 to the public. Give him a call, at 118 Nassaust.

GOLD STREET FIRE! NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

GOLD STREET TIRE.

NEW YORK, April II, 1856.

Minure Streek's & Many's.

Salamander Safes, Wilder's flavored was severely tested by the destruction by fire of our Parking flow Manufactory. No. 41 and 42 bodder, which occurred last night. The brildings were four stories high, filled with humber and bones, which created an intense hast.

The Safe was located on the second floor, and fell its the first, which was trained only one second floor, and fell its the first, who safe was located on the second floor, and fell its the first, where it remained of your hours amid the humber size, pand on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of bodds and valuable papers, were hund in good condition, and being taken out, rocked and other to contents, consisting of bring taken out, each selected legisle.

Please seed another Salamander to our manufactury, No. 128

Please seed another Salamander to our manufactury, No. 128

These Salamanders, secured by our "La Betlle "Powner and Burnt, and other to the salamander for the first powner has Burnt, as "Burnt, and the salamander. Strakes & Markin, at these depot No. 160 Water at.

Strakes & Markin.

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

Philadelphia,

Escela Store for THEIR APRIL SALES,

NIW SHE AND PANCE GOODS to be found in America.
Cosh and prompt six months beyons only solicited.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole

SPRING, 1886.—Now ready, superior Shirts, typen Collars, French Standing Collars, Kid Gloves, Neck Ties, typen dots, Hosiney, &c., who scale and retail. Prices low-maperiors, Hosiney, &c., Trakuch & Sox, No. 61 Nassaust.

GAPTER BOOTS FOR THE SPRING SEASON!-GATTER BOOTS FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

Late community feathormake and cleary—CATTELL, the manufacture of Games Boots for the Lodder, No. 30 Bowers, has prepared a stack, embracing the most elegant description of Commer Boots is well as the urusi variety of Ladies "feet covering," which for excellence of materials, supersority of work-manufact, and in demiable style, has never been surpassed. It has been made up expressly for the Spring trade. This insures has extended the property of the styles, and as his reputation for being cheng as well as good and embrantial articles is theremaying established those who make him a vasit can do so with the assumince that their purchases on trial will prove in every respect sanisations.

of satisfactory.

STRILL's I and 14-shilling Gainers, manufacts of with a STRILL's I's and the shilling Gainers, manufacts of with a street of street of the Broadway ostales and at double the price at all of the Broadway ostales.

a stopping at the up-town hotels will find his establish-nevement of access, and as his stock is very extensive,

PURE CATAWBA WINES,

PURE CATAWBA WINES,
From the Vineyards of Julin D. Park, eq., Cincinnati, Ohlo.
TARE'S STAILING CATAWAS, being more constous, rich and
total to rapedly an erseding the French Champagnes.
Faka's STELL CATAWAS, the rival of the German Hock
ine warranted only the pure pince of the grape.
The quality and importance of A nerican Wines as the develpment of a new source of national wealth is fast assuming its
restroiche. We refer to Judge Meigs, Provident of the
american lastime, for the very fattering report received by
an foun the Freich Horizothural Society of faris, relating to
the Catawba Wines, as well as for the opinion of the American
Lecture, whose Medal was awarded us at the Annual Fair at
the Crystal Paisce in October last.

Banka & Parks.
No. 34 Broedway, corner Dunderet. tober last. BARNES & FARE. No. 364 Broadway, corner Duage at,

IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON DEDSTRADS.

JANES BRIBE & CO.,

No. 556 Broadway.

Secretary all the approved kinds of Iron Bedatrads, and

secretary all the approved kinds of Iron Bedatrads, and

secretary is a same stock for the Syring trade. Some new

loss after French designs, and an invoice of Italian Bribs,

ry ich and showy, on commentor.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES which presentments above all competition. A suite of elegant private spartments for applying his famous DVE, the greatest states of the find throughout the world. His new artie of Wies and Touvrees are perfection itself. Wholesale and relation Cristanora's, No. 6 Astor House.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR THE KITCHEN IS AN

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR THE RITCHEN IS SHI
imperiant item to housekeepers, and to know where to get
exactly what a wanted is equally important. Call at
JANES, BEREF & Co.'s,
No. 356 Broadway,
and you will Sad Rossters, Boilers, Oriditons, Oriddles, Pots,
Rancepana, and every article of Cooking Apparatus, as well as
Entispersors, Meat Sades, Wooden and Tin Ware, warranted of
best quality and at reasonable prices.

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patents of I. M. SINGER & CO., upon Sewing Machines have been triumphantly enstained by trials in the Culted States Courts. First, in a suit against the Excelsion Sewing Machine Company, a verdict was recovered in New York; and secondly, in the United States Circuit Court, held it Trenton, N. J., on the Dist of March, 1856, after a contested hal of a suit against the Dorcas Sowing Machine, we obtained clear verdet for the infringement of three distinct patents. that of a soft against the Dorcas Sowing Macaine, we obtained a clear verdict for the infringement of three distluct patents. These softs confirm the validity of our parents, and especially eather the great question of our exclusive right to the indispensable device in a sewing machine of a yielding pressure to hold the cloth to the surface of the machines. We have similar suits now pending in several Circuit Courts of the United States against the Grover & Baker machines, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which clearly infrings three patients owned by us. A trial in the City of Now-York of some of these mints is expected to take place this present month. Our claims are just; they have already been repeatedly sustained by courts and juries, and we hereby caution the public not to purchase of use any of this infringing machines, if they desire to escape littigation and trouble. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 333 Broadway.

CAUTION TO PERSONS WHO DRINK AT BARS

CAUTION TO PERSONS WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquer Mixers in New-York have commenced putting up mixed and poison Gin, and calling it Schnapps. The name belongs expressly to my articlo—all others are constricted and impositions on the public.

I suderstand a number of Barcoms in this city keep the poisoneus Gin for sale on account of the cheapness of the price —two dollars and a half a dozen—when pure Holland Gin is worth by the pipe one dollar and fifty cents a gallen. Look out for such impositors.

Understo Wolffe.

ELEGANT CARPETING.

ELEGANT CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUNSERRY, No. 456 Breadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New SPRING STYLES of Rich Velver, Tarestry, Baussels, There-Fly and Ingrain Carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oil Clotus of every width, and all other goods connected with the teals.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE UNITED STATES.-En glish Velvet and Tapestry Carpering. Three ply and superfine lograin and Stair Carpering. Floor Oil. Cloths, which pla check Mattings, Hearth Russ, &c. Also, 50,000 yards food lograin Carpering at 276, 37, 316, 4, to 5, per yard, at Hyart's Carpet Warerooms, No. 210 Bewery, opposite Rivington-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-LAS. PROOF SAFE, with Hail's Parent Powder-Proof Lock, both Pecsived prize medials at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1233-54. Siles C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 153 Water-st., New York.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS .-

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY Directed STA.

Barkes & Park, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duame-at, N.

Y. invite the attention of Jobbers and close buyers to their immunes Stock of American and European

FATENT MEDICINES,

by far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below prepieter's prices, by the pack age, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to Usis branch of the Drug business. Orders so likits d and Goods selpiped with care to any part of the world.

Barkes & Park, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

Hope for a season bade the world farewell, And beatty faded before the awful spell, Till Hopperren's Birrass, the friend of man December, orned, and taught sight to will a grain

Till Hopperras's Bitters, the friend of man.

Dyspersa cured, and taught sighs to smle again.

We are sometimes almost unable to describe our We are sometimes almost unable to describe our symptoms. We find ourselves nervous, weak and physically prostrated. We have a terrible stinking at the pit of our stomach, a teverish bew, a fettle breath, and a gloomy, foreboding while. Such symptoms arise from a discreanized stomach and issued three. Hartrans are so peculiarly adapted to those symptoms that they give us an appetit impact tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken-down and emeta-ed invalid. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females. HOSTETTER, SEITH & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati BARKES & PARK, Broadway and Duane st., are our wolseasle arentaein New-York, and sold by Mrs. HAYES, Broadway and all Diuggists, Grocers and at hotels.

L Y O N'S
KATHALKON,
For the Hair.
Used by all. WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Tourses have improvements poculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. If private recurs for applying his famous Dve. Sold at Barchelon's, No. 233 Broadway.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will make Hair grow on Bald Heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 19th century. For a tollet article it is superior, 40,000 bottles sold the last air months in Now-England. Trepared from a recipe brought from Antalusia, Spain, by J. H. Wandkish, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New York by Banas & Pass.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Public opinion is the great tributal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its vertice on this great alterative, anticeptic and tonic medicine founded on the restinguy of rejicking and gratiful thousands, it is verable throughout the world.

GENIN'S STYLES FOR CHILDREN—STRAW
HATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.—To DAY, will be opened, at
GENIN'S Lower Store, No. 214 Broadway, the largest and most
beautiful assortment of Straw Hate, Caps, and Flats, for Children and Misses, ever offered at that est bishaiment. The stock
cot sists of more than twenty varieties of Paris Hate, and a still
greater number of home desines and manufacture, suitable for
Children of both sexes and of all ages, from the infant in arms
to the young lady of 16 or 17 years of age.

The French artists in straw have produced, this season, a
number of new braids, and have displayed extraordinary fasts
in the novel and becoming shapes into which they have molded
these deleate materials. The designers employed in the GENIX
factory have, also, surpraced all their former efforts in the same
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STRAW HATS AND CAPS FOR CHILDREN .- The subscriber is now prepared with his exhibition of Spring styles of Fancy Straw Harts and Cars, consisting of Infants' Leghern and Straw Braid Hats, Boys' Straw Caps and Hats, Misses' Leghorn and Braid Flats, &c., of every style and quality, and at lower prices than they have heretofore been sold. Three beautiful ariscles are now on exhibition at No. 106 Canalat, corner of Wooster.

DRESS BOOTS, SHOPS AND GAITERS .- WAT-DRESS BOOTS, SHOFS AND GAITERS,—WAThas, No. 114 Fulton-st., is now in the successful flood of Spring
business. For Gentlemen's wear he offers Dress Boors from
\$5 to \$7 per pair, and GAITERS and Shors from \$1.25 to \$5.
Ladies can find at this well-known establishment (AITERS
from \$1.25 to \$3.56; Buskins from 55 cents to \$1.50; Shifters from \$0 cents to \$1.25. Boys, Misses' and Children's
Boors and Shors in every variety. Every article is made in
the latest French style, and warranted to give satisfaction to
the purchaser. Farticular strention paid to ordered work.
Drawings taken of the feet, and lasts kept expressly for each
entoner.

A GREAT SACRIFICE ON WINDOW SHADES
AND PAPER HAKINGS, at No. 261 Greenwich-st.
5,000 rolls American and French Satins, 1 16, 2°, 2.5.
4,000 rolls American and Gold, 4°, 5°.
10,000 rolls Blanks, at reduced prices—and Store to let, at No.
251 Greenwich-st.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. TAMMANY; THE SOCIETY OF ST. TAMMANY;
OR.

KNIGHTS OF THE COLUMBIAN ORDER.
EMBRACING A FULL AND AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF TAMMANY
HALL, WITH SETCHES OF FARTIES AND
CLIQUES, BEING THE
R DIINISCENCES OF AR EXPOLITICIAN.
Edited by
JOHN SMITH, Jr., et Arkansas.
The publication of the above remarkable and universally interesting work will be commenced in
THE NEW YORK MYRCURY
for SUNDAY, April 10. For saic by all News Agents. Price,
There Clays per copy.

TEA. COFFEE AND SUGAR .- Unquestionably TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—Unquestionably the place to procure these prime articles of domestic consumption at moderate prices is the Bowary Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery; or at the Chelses Tea Warehouse, No. 114 9th-av. These well known establishments are identical in their system of maracement, and, by confining themselves to but those articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing, No. 113, ceat side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises everybody by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh-ground Coffee, in quantities to suit and in quality to please.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—What the invalid sufferers require is not more medicine, but the proper evidence to direct them to the really efficacious article, adapted to their particular complaint. The Prayvian Syrup, whatever may be its autonishing virtues in certain cases, is not a cure-all, and anould not be no represented by the Medical Faculty, sithough it is not surprising that its astonishing effects in Chronic, Nervous, Debilitating and Dysreptic cases, should excite confidence wherever other treatment has beffied medical skill. Diseases arising from disorganization of the Stomach or Liver, producing coagulation or limpidity of the blood, Paipitation of the Heart, Dizziness of the Brain, coldness or heat in the extremities, Diamoss of Sight, Peins in the Stomach, Dyspepsis, Loss of Appetite, Tremor of the System, Sinking of the Abdominal Parts, General indescribable Physical Prostration and Despondency of the Mind, can be permanently, effectually and spendily cured by this General South American Kemeny. It is surprising that its virtues should have been so long unknown in this country, its curative properties being so peculiarly adapted to our great National Disease, particularly among the American Ladies.

I write this to express my gratifude to you for baving cured my of a long distressing Dyspepsis, and dispelling the mental cloud of gloom and despor dency with which I have been suffered the openion. Decrease, Parts of Special Structure, Special Structure, Jose Stegara.

Deorsy.—Darius Brewer, Esq., of Dorchester, Mass., writes: I am 68 years of see, and have suffered the greatest agony in breathing, from Dropsy on the Chest. I commenced to breather easier as soon as I began with the Percuran Syrur, and now consider myself cured. It is with pleasure that I can say to the similarly efficient that they should not despair until after trying the Percuran Syrur.

New York, April 10th, 1354.

My wife has suffered two years with Chronic Dysentery and

Mr. My wife has suffered two years with Chronic Dysenters and Indigestion, which was immediately checked and permanently cused by two bottles of Perrytan Syrup. M. Albert. Female Complaints.—It is with great delicacy we touch upon these universally prevalent diseases, which until full one-half of our wives, sisters and mothers for any erjoyment of line. We will only say, that those who are willing to make one more trial have our assurance of the very great efficacy of the Perrytan Sysup. You will be thankful for having tried the experiment. Procure a full Pamphlet of our agents.

Willson, Fairmansk & Co., Boston; Bannes & Park, corner Broadway and Duane-st., Wholesaie Agents for New York. Sold by Mrs. Havs, Brooklyn, and respectable Druggists everywhere.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISH-

MENT, Office No. 3 Johnest, two doors from Broadway. Dys BILES, Wooles and Faxov Goods of every description Their superior style of Dyeing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gar-ments is widely known. Dyed the most brilliant or more

Dyed the most brilliant or more grave colors. All kinds of SHAWLS CURTAINS, etc.,
Cleaned, or Redyed. Goods received and returned by Express.

BARKETT, NEPHEWS & Co.
No. 3 John st., two doors from Broadway, New-York.

RICH CARPETINGS. RICH CARTESTANS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.
Are selling rich Velvet Carpeting from 11 to 14/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 8/ to 10/ per rard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/ to 9/ per rard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.
Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Mattresses, ac. equally tow for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

LATE ARRIVAL! Beautiful Velvet and Tapestry Garretts, Crossley & Sens' make. Templeton's Medaillous. Spring Ingrains. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION SPLENDED BARGAINS!—A great ruch is being made to KELTY & FURGUSON's, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Musiin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

VERGNES'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS, D. PRINCE of Brooklyn proprietor, and Prof. VERGNES the discoverer, are in constant attendance at No. 710 Broadway. From one to five of these Baris will cure mercurial affections rheumatisms, painters' colic, fever and ague, debility, paralysis, contracted muscles, empitions, sait rheum, and the like. They guarantee the removal of all metals, and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections caused thereby. Special department for ladies.

THE HAIR .- To prevent its being bald, and to THE HAIR.—To prevent its being baid, and to teep it glossy and soft, use Bootle's Celebertate Myperion Fluid. Should its color be umpleasing, Bootle's Electrate Hair Dye will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, Bootle's Males or Cytherra is unrivated. For shaving use Bootle's Ambles, To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, Wat. Bootle, Bootle, in the most of the proprietor, Wat. Bootle, Bootle, the Change of the Proprietor, Wat. Bootle, Bootle, Bootle, the Change of the Proprietor, Wat. Bootle, Bootle, the Change of the Co. Ring, Broadway; A. B. & D. Sands, Fulton st. and Agents throughout the world.

DURNO'S CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF .- For anie at all respectable Drug stores. May be had wholesale at the manufacturer's prices in New-York City, at Streets Pase & Co'.s. HERMAN, CLARK & Co.'s, RUSHTON'S, JNO. J. CODD-INGTON'S, BARNES & PARK'S.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

LITCHFIELD Co., CONN., April 16, 1856. I wish to say a few words in relation to what is claimed as a great Administration gain in this land of steady habits. While the facts show a much larger vote steady habits. While the facts show a much larger vote for the Democratic candidates, and a somewhat smaller vota, for the Opposition, it is clearly demonstrable that this result arises from a general combination of rum influences, without regard to party lines, and in no sense from any partiality to the present Administration or its iniquitous Kansas piot.

I am confident that the ides of November will continue what I now say. Thousands have in this election voted the Democratic ticket, not because they are in asympathy with the party, but because it was willing

sympathy with the party, but because it was willing to be entirely subservient to the rum interest in which they are involved, by way of appetite or traffic. The Presidential canvass will show that there are many who love rum, but who are not very fond of Slavery.

How the Peace was Stoned,-The Empress Eugérie having expressed a wish to preserve the pen with which the peace was signed, the gallant diplomats made use of one plucked from the wing of a living engle, and the relic is now in her possession, ornamented with gold and diamonds. In addition to signing the principal documents, each of the plenipotentiaries had to put his name to eighty-six separate paragraphs. The treaty might have been signed on he 19th ult., but Louis Napoleon, who affects the Napoleonic fondness for armivemaries, desired that the ceremony should be deferred until the 30th of March, the day on which the Allies entered Paris in 1814.

FROM PERSAMBUCO -A letter from Persambuco, March 15, says:

Cholers is very prevalent in this city and over

00 have died.
The Brazilian steamer Marquis De Chinda was re-Shouting Star went above. She is a new iron steamer, on her first voyage, and was built in England. She is supposed to be matted for £200,000 sterling."

New Pork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

a cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

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DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senate, April 18.—A resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Post-Offices to inquire into the expediency of establishing uniformity of postage throughout the United States. Also a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Patents to consider the expediency of amending the Patent laws so far as to allow the inhabitants of neighboring British Provinces to enjoy the benefits of these laws on ac equal footing in all respects with the people of the United States. The Pacific Railroad bill was discussed by Mr. Weller, who said he had no preference for any particular route, but strongly urged the construction of the road. Mr. Seward obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House, April 18 .- The Committee on Elections reported against the right of Bird B. Chapman to occupy the seat of Delegate from Nebraska, and in favor of Hiram P. Bennett. Mr. Chapman has had the seat thus far. After further discussion on the Deficiency bill, the House adjurned to Monday.

Last night an affray occurred in Elm street, Sixth Ward, between two Italians named Mondell and Fassula. The former was shot through the head and body, and cannot possibly survive.

The Cunard steamship Africa, from Liverpool for this port, with advices to the 5th inst., three days later than previous dates, is now in her four teenth day out.

EUROPEAN COMBINATIONS.

The Treaty of Paris, though limited to a special and apparently exclusive object, that of reëstablishing an equipoise between Russia and Turkey. closes nevertheless one diplomatic epoch and opens another which promises to surpass all precedents. Aside from introducing the Ottomans into the family of European nations, it will generate new combinations and inaugurate fresh idels for diplomatic worship, obliging many to wheel about and eat up their own past, and to smile on nations and persons on whom but yesterday they frowned. Musty diplomatic routine has, in a word, received a shock, and will be broken up, and the treaty, so long as it lasts, which may be until a new storm comes, will add a new page to the public law of Europe. In the importance of its results and purports, it is far above that of 1840-41. which was likewise signed by the Great Powers. It deserves, therefore, to be considered from different stand-points and to undergo various appreciations of its general as well as its special issues. It is a treaty of pacification after an exclusively diplomatic war, that is a war resembling all other wars conducted by princes for their individual aims and interests. It bears also chiefly on that class of interests; of course the various claims of peoples and nations have not been contemplated and receive no real satisfaction.

Change succeeds every storm and convulsion. In such case there is always something ingulfed and destroyed, and new formations or growths rise upon the ruins. Now, a war often destroys old shams and lies. The greatest diplomatic ruin left by this Eastern tornado is the Holy Alliance, concluded in Paris in September, 1815, between Russia, Austria and Prussia, and which, until the outbreak of the war just closed, overtopped and oppressed European nations as well as sovereigns. It warred against the spirit of liberty in whatever shape that spirit appeared, whether of a constitutional monarchy or of a republic, crushing it in Spain and Italy about thirty years ago, and subsequently making concessions with wry faces when that undagated spirit showed itself to be the stronger or more favored by events. This Holy Alliance is now for ever dead and buried. It had been shaky for some time-above all, after the events of 1848 and '49. when the old smoldering antagonisms between Austria and Prussia burst out with renewed force. The fear of revolution kept them together; but when the revolutionary storms blew over, those two Pewers began to quarrel which should pick up the scattered fragments. Old Emperor Nicho-

kindred, and finally succeeded in making them shake hands at Olmütz.

Now, however, new afficities and attractions will be developed and take their places on the political herizen. Of these the most important is that foreboded between Russia and France. A closer relation between the two sovereigns, as well as the majority of the peoples, is locked for. They have just fought each other bravely, as they had done before, but without any bitterness of animosity. Throughout the contest the Russian seemed good-hearted in his rude savagery, and the Frenchman lost nothing of his wonted courage. Notwithstanding the immense difference of their political stand-points and character, a great attraction has always existed between these two nations, justifying the axiom of harmony between opposites. Politically and diplomatically considered, this is a natural affiliation, and as such was desired by Napoleon I., and has been recommended by many statesmen and publicists. Two powerful States separated from each other, and thus never in danger of crossing each other's path, and becoming hostile about great or petty interests, arising from conterminous boundaries, can more easily form an alliance than neighbors and rivals hunting the same game. Thus France and Russia, which, whenever they have been at war, have espoused the quarrels or interests of others, now seem destined to form a permanent alliance. Louis Benaparte appears to wish for it as did his uncle, and Alexander II. and the Russian nation have received too severe a lesson through the errors of his father, not to have learned that in sound policy no prejudices should prevail, and that there was no more reason to sneer at Louis Bonaparte than at Louis Philippe, or try to kick against a fact accomplished. As it is, one crowned head is as good as another, and between a Francis Joseph and a Louis Napoleon, there is no technical difference. Alexander has seen enough to be cured of Hapsburgomania, the hobby of his deceased father. Toward Russia, toward Alexander, during the whole war, as now at its close, Louis Bonaparte, with his wonted cunning, has exhibited great deference and even forbearance. It would, therefore, be astonishing if Alexander were not attracted toward him.

That any such combination should be highly distasteful to England and Austria can readily be understood. Both have lost old friends without being able to secure the lasting attachment of new ones. Austria has maneuvered shrewdly during the war-avoiding breakers, balancing between the two belligerents, and thus strengthening therself at home, reorganizing her finances, and securing the blessings of peace to her subjects; but now, as the exigencies created by the war disappear, the day will come to pay her for her doubledealing. Russia never can forget the injury, and never will forgive Austria for having abandoned her, and hence led to her calamities. All the humiliations which Russia has to swallow, Austria has either concocted, helped, or applauded at. The past intimacy therefore between the two Courts is broken; and besides, the hatred of the Austrian by the Russian nation is of long standing. To punish Austria, therefore, Alexander II. will, it is said, now be reconciled with Sardinia, and in future even foster her extension in Italy at the cost of the Hapsburgs. This will be an act of vengennce, but likewise of sound policy, for Russia can never incur any danger from any large power in the peninsula; nay, nor even from the union of northern Italy under one scepter. Indeed, such a policy was strongly urged upon Count Orloff and the Emperor Nicholas in 1848, during the Lombards-Piedmontese war. They both, as well as Nesseirode, treated this advice as folly; and now the Court of St. Petersburg may embrace a policy which, if adopted at that time, would have saved Russia much humiliation.

The Western Alliance is now technically dissolved, the war having fulfilled its object. Whatever are the mutual sympathies or antipathies of the Allies at this moment, they will, in all probability, gradually resume their condition before the war. The alliance, in fact, was an unlooked-for phenomenon, and the effects of it are not easily determined. An apparent trifle might break it up but probably it will last during good behavior on both sides, though not of so tender a nature as formerly. England already grumbles, and may seen regret having been rather wheedled by Louis Bonaparte. Indeed, without any apparent rupture, coolness will succeed to the dovelike love hitherto existing. Should Eugénie bless her husband with another scion, probably Victoria will not again send a Marchioness of her bedchamber to watch all night with lackeys in the antercom of the Tuileries in order to telegraph the

happy result to London at the very earliest moment. Prussia will hereafter lean on Russia, and will very likely pursue her projects in Germany, and her attempts to diminish, if not to annihilate there, the influence of Austria. Prussia, too, or at least her royal family, will be partially cured of aversion to the Bonapartes. If Russia and France, or Alexander and Louis Boraparte draw nearer to each other, Prussia will find in Russia sufficient guaranty against being crushed between these two bedies. Finally, Protestantism-the union between the Prussian and English royal houses-will keep Prussia on terms of comity with England, which, dissatisfied with the peace, will not easily forgive Austria her double-dealing; and, menaced herself with a certain degree of isolation, may naturally look to Prussia for support in her Continental policy.

PENNSYLVANIA POLICY.

We see reports that the State of Pennsylvania, in her capacity of backer for and bottle-holder of the Erie 'Rippers,' has concluded some sort of an arrangement with the Lake Shore line of Railroads. which is unfortunately obliged to pass for some forty miles through the territory of that State. What the terms are, we do not precisely know: but the unlucky Railroads are to bave their coufiscated property restored to them on condition that they will invest some Half a Million, more or lers, in the not very promising enterprise of constructing a Railroad from Eric to Pittsburgh. Whether this is or is not in addition to the large amount of bonds in like manner squeezed out of the Ohio portion of this line in aid of the Eric and Sunbury Road, we do not surely know; but we be-The spollated Companies may perhaps submit

without complaint to these exactions, presuming that they have to alternative; but we, on behalf of the traveling and freighting public, shall none the less continue to protest against them. They are at war with comity, with public faith, and with public good. The Ruitrond Companies have done no wrong to Pennsylvania nor to Erie; and it was mean and malicious in the Pennsylvania Courts to has, out of respect for the past, rather foolishly | make the North East Company take up their backed Hapsburg against Holenzellern, his nearest | straight track at Harbor Creek and make a |

crooked one instead, reproducing a corresponding crock in the highway which they had straightened to avoid crossing it twice. It was still more outrageous, after the Company had conformed to this unjust decree, to confiscate the Road because of the original rectification at this point, and for a similar technical and unwitting deflection from what the Court adjudged their chartered course at Erie. For the Company to buy back its road, thus shamefully confiscated, seems to us an inglorious surrender to powerful but not invincible wrong. What has become of the Company's appeal to the Courts of the United States? It seems to us an urgent public necessity that the right of a State thus to confiscate corporate property at her arbitrary discretion should be definitively adjudicated. If it be declared to exist, then Railroad Property is worth far less than its market quotations, and the term security can only by way of irony be applied to certificates of its

- The New-York and Eric Road, built wholly at the cost of our citizens, but skirting the entire Northern border of Pennsylvania and affording immense advantages to her people, is still subjected by that State to an arbitrary annual contribution of \$10,000. There is not a reason for this exaction which would not have served the Algerine corsairs of the last century-not one which the castled toll-gatherers of the Rhine in feudal days would not have delighted in. How long shall this wrong be persisted in? Now that Philadelphia is connected with this road by way of Williamsport, bringing her about as near to Buffalo and Rochester as New-York is, while it affords an outlet to market for her coal brought from Scranton and its neighborhood, we submit that the injustice of wrenching \$10,000 a year from an unprofitable Road for the privilege of passing over a strip of Pennsylvania soil not worth \$10,000 in the absence of this Road, by which the State is annually benefited at least \$50,000, has become too flagrant to be longer persisted in. Pennsylvanians! constrain your legislators to be just! If you have no higher impulse, remember that the good will and confidence of people living outside of your limits may yet be important to you.

Mr. Douglas is in some respects a remarkable man. It has not been altogether without reason that he has been flattered with the title of a political giant. Few men are able to stand like him bestriding the Senate and the Union, as it were, with one foot in Illinois-a standing-ground which is becoming a little slippery - and the other in a Louisiana cotton-plantation. Yet even Mr. Douglas, we suppose, with that graceful and becoming modesty for which he is so eminently distinguished. will be disposed to admit-or, if he should not, the people of the United States will nevertheless be likely to be of opinion-that on a great political question the ideas of Thomas Jefferson may be entitled to quite as much weight as those of Mr. Senator Douglas.

Upon the subject of the present state of affairs in Kansas, and the course which ought to be pursned toward the people of that Territory, Mr. Douglas has fully expressed his mind. He thinks the people of Kansas are rebels in insurrection against the lawful authorities of the Territory, and he plainly intimates that in his opinion the bayonets of the United States troops and the hemp of the United States Marshals ought to be employed to reduce them to unconditional submission. The conduct of these Kansas rebels, as he calls them, he represents as totally inexcusable, and the alleged rebels themselves as deserving neither consideration nor mercy. Rebellion against the constituted authorities is, in the eyes of Mr. Douglas-whose thoughts, perhaps, will run on such occasions to his Louisiana plantation-the highest of crimes, which, if not suppressed with due vigor, threatens the downfall of the entire social fabric.

Such are the ideas of Mr. Douglas and such is the policy which he recommends. Now for the purposes of this article let us admit that the Border-Ruffian view which that distinguished Senator takes of the resistance of the people of Kansas to appetments of the hogus Legislature is the correct one. Let us suppose that the people of Kansas had armed themselves not to resist the outrages of a Missouri army which had volunteered to enforce the enactments of the bogus Legislature, but in resistance to laws of which the binding force was unquestionable. Suppose this to have been the state of the facts, and yet what a different judgment would Thomas Jefferson have pronounced upon this admitted state of facts, from that proclaimed by Mr. Douglas, with an admiring mob of Border-Ruffian Senators at his heels!

We are fortunately in possession of a letter of Mr. Jefferson's dated Paris, Nov. 13, 1787, and written to Colonel Smith, in which he expresses his opinion of the famous rebellion of Shays in Massachusetts, and the influence which that event ought reasonably to have upon pending political arrangements. The facts with respect to Shays's rebellion are pretty well known, but for fear that Mr. Douglas's multitudinous avocations may have left him no leisure to study this part of our history, we shall briefly recapitulate them. A great body of the Massachusetts farmers, weighed down with taxes and private debts which threatened them with the speedy loss of their homes, had risen in arms to break up the sittings of the courts and to prevent the further collection of either debts or taxes. Mr. Jefferson did not set up that this was a case which at all justified the resort to arms. He fully admitted that the rebels were entirely in the wrong, but at the same time-contending that the insurrection sprung not from wickedness, but from ignorance-from a misapprehension on the part of the insurgents as to the agency of the Government in producing the evils of which they complained-he strennously contended that they ought neither to be regarded with abhorrence nor treated with severity, "God forbid," he wrote, "we should ever be twenty years without such a rebellion!" After again insisting that the insurrection had grown out of misapprehensions on the part of the people, he added: "If they remain quiet under such misconceptions, it is a lethsrgy, the forerunner of death to the public liberty. What country can preserve its liberties if its rulers are not warned from time to time that the people preserve the spirit of 'resistance ! Our Convention'-he means the Convention to frame the Federal Constitutionhas been too much impressed by the insurrection in Massachusetts, and on the spur of the moment they are setting up a kite to keep the hen-yard in order." We hope the Senate of the United States will pay due attention to this hint. That body seems to be a little too much impressed with the alleged insurrection in Kansas, and they, too.

Douglas bill, "to keep the hen-yard in order."

are getting ready their "kite" in the shape of the

ever applicable to any case, apply with predigious force to the case of Kausas. If the people of Kansas had remained quiet under the idea that they had been stripped of their political rights by an invading heat of Border Ruffians, and that the Legislature whose acts they were called upon to obey was a bogus Legislature, representing not the inhabitants of Kansas but the Border Ruffians of Missouri and the Slaveay-Extension party generally-surely, if the people of Kansas had remained quiet under such an apprehension, it might well have been pronounced a lethargy-" the "forerunner of death to the public liberty." What rulers ever more needed a warning than such Presidents as Mr. Pierce and such Senators as Mr. Cass and Mr. Douglas, and the great bedy of that slavedriving faction, to curry favor with which the persons whom we have named are so prompt to run into any extreme of outrage and villainy! Surely it was most necessary that these audacious and unscrupulous plotters against the rights of the North should be warned at last "that this people preserve the spirit of resistance." With respect to the people of Kansas, there can be no doubt, however they may be denounced and villified as rebels by such traitors to humanity, and such repudiators of contracts as Mr. Senater Douglas, that Jefferson, if he were now alive, would regard them with complacency, and his voice would be raised to encourage and to cheer

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE BRITISH DIFFICULTY-STEAMBOAT

From Our Own Correspondent.

their efforts.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17, 1856. There is a foreshadowing of the answer of the British Government, to the demand for Mr. Crampton's recall and the dismissal of the Consuls. The exposition of the American side of the question, and more than this, the well understood termination of the Peace Conference at Paris-now a fixed fact -have produced a marvellous change of opinion and of policy. The probability is, that the poor Consuls will be made the scape-goats, by admitting their violation of the neutrality laws, and conceding all that has been required, so far as they may be involved. Next, our right and jurisdiction, which were at first contested, will be allowed, under a review of the arguments and the practice. But so far as Mr. Crampton is concerned, they will claim upon the basis of his so-called instructions to Mr. Barclay, that he never intened to violate the municipal law, or to offend the national sovereignty, and hence shall be excepted from the penalty pro-

posed to be inflicted.

This is substantially the ground intended to be taken; and it is not improbable that dispatches by the Baltic, or by the succeeding steamer, may bring an official overture to this effect. At least such an expectation was warranted by recent intelligence. Still the Ministry, in view of the adjournment at Paris, may have concluded to delay a communication until the return of Lord Clarendon. In that event, a delay of a few weeks

would necessarily occur.

What effect this altered tone on the other side may occasion here cannot be positive indicated. Division of opinion is anticipated, but a confident belief is nevertheless entertained that the original demand will be insisted upon. It was in the power of England six months ago to have settled the whole dispute by offering a reasonable apology and the explanations which are now suggested. But no such purpose was manifested, and instead of it an offensive attitude was assumed, which required the stern rebuke administered in the closing letter of Mr. Marcy's correspondence. Under these circumstances and in view of all the facts which have been elicited, it is difficult to see how the Administration, even with a desire to meet England half way, can retire from the position which was taken after so much deliberation. Yet there is a mode of insisting, while protesting against giving offense, and that course may be finally adopted.

In regard to the Central American question, a convenient method of extrication has been found designed to cover our cause of exception, and at the same time to save Great Britain from any at the same time to save Great Britain from any compromise of national honor. The practical point in that controversy was made upon the colonization of the Bay Islands, in contravention of the Treaty of 1858. England has been and is still engaged in negotiations with the State of Houduras for a recession of these islands, stipulating, as a condition of the surrender, certain commercial

privileges, and the establishment of Ruatan as a free port.

No difficulty is apprehended in securing similar advantages to the United States from Honduras; and it is believed, if not known, that England is prepared to second the adoption of this policy. If this plan should be carried out, England would then address herself to us, saying this obstacle to a satisfactory understanding between the two countries had been removed, and therefore it ought no onger to be allowed to remain, as a source of irritation or anxiety. The response would be, in all probability, equally frank and acceptable, if discreet consels prevail, as they are now likely to do, and thus a solution be obtained to a difficulty

which has seriously embarrassed the relations of both Governments. After a careful examination of the whole subject, and conferences with the Inspectors in differ-ent parts of the country and the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committees on Commerce of both Houses have agreed upon a bill to correct the practical defects of the present Steamboat law, and extending its provisions to other classes of vessels propelled by steam. It will be reported in the form which accompanies this letter, and deserves to be scrutinized with care before action shall be taken in Congress.

GEN. LANE AND SENATOR DOUGLAS-

A CARD. As my constituents are without a representative in either branch of Congress, I avail myself of this method of correcting some of the misrepresentations which are being circulated to the prejudice of their cause. Senator Douglas is represented in The Daily Globe of the 17th April, as having stated in the Senate

on Monday, the 14th inst., as follows: en Monday, the 14th inst., as follows:

"Mr. Douglas—As I trust this is the last time that the question of the genuineness of these papers will be presented, I have another point to which I wish to call the attention of Santors. The agents of this mock Legislature presented to the Ionorable Senator from Michigan, and got him to present to the Senate, the Constitution of this pretended State of Kansas. I have kept my eye on the history of that document and the proceedings connected with it; and it is well known to the country that there was a clause adopted by a separate vote of the people, and made a part of that Constitution, making it a disty of the Legislature never to permit negroes (free or slave) to enter the State of Kansas—a provision similar to the one in the Constitutions of Illinois and Indians, and some other States, which have been so severely condemned and denounced by those who have become the special champions of Kansas. Low into the Constitution as they furnish it, and as the Sanator from Michigan has presented ithere and you will find that clause is suppressed—that important, material provision is not to be suppressed—that important, material provision is not to be found in the document which they bridg here. I know, from the history of the transaction, that it was often Kansas Constitution. Am I mistaken I sak, was it not a lopted at the same election at which the Constitution of the presented State of Kansas was adopted, as a part of the Constitution. "
"Mr. Douglas—I will state my evidence. In the first place, I have talked with Gow. Reeder, and he told me so. In the next place, I have talked with Gow. Whitfield, and he told me so, the truth of the other ught at my house, at dhe told me so.

To establish before the country the truth of the other ught at my house, at dhe told me so. " Mr. Dougt as-As I trust this is the last time that the ques

To establish before the country the truth of the tatement, my name is paraded as a witness to give it

Since my arrival in this city, I have witnessed the hundle petition of my constituents, praying for that which was to give them security to person and property, scouted from the sanctum of human liberty. I, their legal representative, have heard in those coasecrated halls, myself charged with the crime of forgery and perjury in connection with a memorial revised and presented in strict conformity with the authority Surely the observations of Jefferson, if they were vested in me, for no other cause than resistance to the